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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of West 11th street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.LUTHERAN THEATRE,
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Miss
Nelson, Mr. Barnes.AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Third avenue between 11th and 12th streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.COLONEL'S,
Broadway, corner of Third street.—STORM OVER
PARIS, and MISS JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, at 2 P. M.
and 7 P. M. Miss Marie and Lucille Westers.WOODS MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Third street.—WAR, at 2 P. M.;
closes at 4 P. M. EAST LYNCH, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10 P. M. Miss Marie and Lucille Westers.OLYMPIA THEATRE,
No. 234 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 22nd and 23rd streets.—Twenty-second
street.—GILBERT AND SULLY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
Mr. John T. Raymond.STEINWAY HALL,
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—CARE, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10 P. M. Frederic Macabae.GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—GATO VON EISEN, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner of 22nd street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY VIII.,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Miss
Cushman.WALLACKS THEATRE,
Broadway.—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
Miss Lewis, Mr. Alder.ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—FOUNDED ASYLUM BENEFIT,
at 8 P. M. Mr. Augustus Daly.NIELSEN'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between 11th and 12th streets.—THE
DEBUT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. The Kraly Family.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MOORCROFT,
OK THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
Miss Fanny Devereux, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis
Jades.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
PRITZ, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Joe K. Emmet.ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 285 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 20, 1874.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the great pressure on our advertising columns, advertisers would favor us by sending in their advertisements early in the day. This course will secure a proper classification, helping the public and the HERALD. Advertisements intended for our Sunday issue may be sent with great advantage in the earlier days of the week; it will prevent confusion and mistakes arising from the immense quantity of work to be done on Saturdays. Advertisements will be received daily at this office, the branch office, No. 1,265 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and the Brooklyn branch office, corner of Fulton and Boerum streets, up to nine P. M., and at the Harlem branch office, 124th street and Third avenue, up to half-past seven P. M. Let advertisers remember that the earlier their advertisements are in the HERALD office the better for themselves and for us.

From our reporter this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was quiet and without feature. Prices were barely steady. Gold ruled at 110, and money was abundant at 2½ a 3 per cent on call loans.

JUDGE BRANT has denied the motion to amend the record in the case of Tweed, and his reasons will be found in another column.

A MEETING OF THE BAR was held yesterday to take appropriate action upon the death of the venerable Charles M. Keller.

GERMANY, it is reported, has given satisfactory assurances to Denmark that any wrong done by the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig shall be repaired.

WE REPORT the case of a contractor who declined to pay for work performed, on the ground that he had never ordered it. He admitted that his twin brother might have done so. It is singular to see the "Comedy of Errors" in the Marine Court.

THE SAD REPORT comes from Bayonne that Mr. Cecil Buckland, an American journalist in Spain, has been murdered. In company with an Englishman he left Bayonne for Iran, and is supposed to have been shot by the Serrano troops.

THE REVOLUTION in the Argentine Confederation continues to make rapid progress. The insurgents appear to be concentrating their forces, and several war vessels have deserted the navy. The government in vain strives to check the spirit of rebellion.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS have again been employed in Louisiana in the arrest of thirteen citizens of Minden, charged with complicity in the Coushatta massacres. The accused will be taken to Shreveport for trial, and it is thought this unexpected interference will cause disturbances in the election.

The Third Term Quandary of the Flustered Republicans.

The dictionaries tell us that the word "quandary" is a corruption of the French phrase *qu'en dirai-je*—what shall I say about it? It implies that a person is at a loss, nonplussed, being in a perplexity which deprives him of the free use of his faculties. This seems to be the intellectual condition of the republican journals on the third term question since the Western elections. They are at their wits' end to know what to do or say about it. They are suddenly brought to suspect that what they have laughed at as a political toy invented for the public diversion is a dangerous infernal machine which it is neither safe to touch nor to let alone. They wish it were well out of the way, but fear that if they undertake to remove it it will explode in their hands with shattering damage to themselves and their party. The *Times* frankly advises Governor Dix to pick it up and fling it out at the window; the *Albany Journal* and *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* protest that this is bad advice and that the infernal thing will do more damage if handled than if let alone. The *Evening Post* declares that if anybody is to take the risk of pitching it into the street that dangerous duty belongs to President Grant, who gave the cue to its inventors. It is the old fable of killing the cat. The whole assembly of rats conceded that it was a very proper thing to be done, but the practical question as to which bold member of the well-taught fraternity should undertake the feat found no satisfactory solution. Had they been on shipboard they might have verified an old saying about a sinking ship and taken a leap into the water. It is laughable to witness the sudden consternation of the republican press on the third term question since the democratic successes last week.

Perhaps the most remarkable utterance on this subject was that of Congressman Kelley in his speech in Philadelphia on Friday night. His is a very cheery view, like that of a cunning old rat luxuriating in a meal tub, which had been covered against the approaches of the unbelated third term cat. The Pennsylvania republicans, Mr. Kelley thinks, protected themselves by the timely action of their State Convention. We insert some of his consoling sentences:

It is a mistake to suppose that the causes that overruled the republicans of Ohio and Indiana will operate in this State. They are not in operation here. The third term question hung like a crippling cloud over our friends in both those States. But our sky is clear of that evil omen. Our State Convention, true to the traditions of the country and the convictions of the people, made an emphatic declaration against a third term. While appreciating as highly as ever the pre-eminence and patriotic purposes of President Grant, I am free to declare that I would vote for no man for a third term, and would rather take the risk of a bad President for four years than assist in overthrowing the wholesome precedent set by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, of retiring voluntarily from the Presidency at the end of the second term.

We acknowledge both the truth and the picturesque aptness of Mr. Kelley's flight of rhetoric. He is, no doubt, correct in saying, with much poetry and more truth, that "the third term question hung like a dripping cloud over our friends in both those States"—meaning Ohio and Indiana. But we do not quite share his sanguine assurance, "our sky"—meaning the republican sky in Pennsylvania—"is clear of that evil omen." The republicans of Pennsylvania are bound by party ties. They are inside and not outside of the national republican organization. They did well to make their indirect protest against a third term; but if they expected it to have any moral effect they should have uttered it more squarely and boldly. All they did was to express a preference for one of their own citizens as a republican candidate for the Presidency. They could not have seriously expected that citizen's nomination, and if the Convention of 1876 rejects him, as it is quite certain to do, they will be as much bound by the party choice as if they had not put forward a candidate of their own. If the successful candidate should be General Grant for a third term they have done nothing to preclude their giving him their support. They failed to rally the republicans of New York and the other great States in uncompromising opposition to the third term because their lead was so halting and pusillanimous. They dared not break with President Grant by a bold and unequivocal declaration. Had they spoken out as plainly while the thing was yet clear as Mr. Kelley has now, when thunder clouds are closing over it, other republican conventions would have been emboldened by their example, and the third term question would not have "hung like a dripping cloud" over the October elections. The tent of gauze spread by the Pennsylvania Convention cannot protect the republicans of that State against a drenching from the angry November skies. They are as much exposed to its peltings as the republicans of New York, because if Grant should prove a stronger candidate than Hartman in 1876 they are as much bound to support him as they would be to support Morton or Blaine or Conkling, if either of these gentlemen should get the nomination against Hartman. All they have done is to express a preference for a citizen of their own State who cannot possibly get the nomination. This binds them to nothing, and leaves them as free to support Grant as to support Blaine.

The republican party is in danger of being engulfed in the third term storm because it has lacked political foresight and courage to put itself in bold opposition to the ill-regulated ambition of the occupant of the Presidential mansion. If the Union Convention had not covered under Grant's influence it might have saved the party. If Governor Dix had not felt restrained by the same misguided, shrinking awe of the man in the White House he could have arrested the political revolution and have saved himself and his party. The question which now puts all the republican journals in a flutter is, whether it is or is not too late. The *Times* thinks it is not; other republican journals differ, and the *Times* begins to waver. Unless Governor Dix comes to its rescue by adopting its advice to-day or to-morrow it will be compelled to retreat, for it would be ridiculous to keep urging the Governor to make a parade of locking the stable door after the steed is stolen. Unless he comes out to-day or to-morrow he had better maintain silence, for he is on the very edge, if, indeed, he has not already passed it, which separates an act of sagacity from an act of folly. In politics, as on a field of battle, time is a decisive element. When a general sees that the enemy has made a false manoeuvre he must take advantage of it on the spot

instant, or the opportunity is lost. What are good tactics at one stage of the battle may be the most fatal of blunders at another. The *Herald* advised General Dix to declare himself against a third term at the precise nick of time when a declaration, coming from him, would have had a prodigious effect. He did not make his launch in the high tide, when it would have proudly floated, and it is for him to decide whether he will knock out the props and precipitate it into the slimy mud left bare by the ebb. The difference between low water mark and high water mark is the difference between the advice of the *Times* and ours. Had General Dix followed our advice when we gave it it would have been the salvation of the party. But that very identical advice, when given at ebb tide by the *Times*, might prove as mischievous as it would have been advantageous two weeks ago. Time and tide, say the copy books, wait for no man. They have not waited for Governor Dix, and if he has reason to deplore a great opportunity lost and a great advantage forfeited it is not the fault of the *Herald*.

Mr. Stanley's African Expedition.

Mr. Stanley, chief of the *Herald* expedition, organized and equipped for the purpose of completing the unfinished explorations of Dr. Livingstone, will now soon be again in the heart of Africa. Having reached Zanzibar, and having, with his official corps, been accorded a friendly reception by the Sultan, he will meet with no difficulties in obtaining the needed men, mules and supplies for his expedition. His valuable knowledge, obtained from his first adventure to Ujiji, will serve him well in this campaign. He will know accurately what is wanted in the way of animals, drivers, carriers, pioneers, equipments, provisions and merchandise for purposes of trade with the natives. We will know the road and its dangers and difficulties, and how best to avoid or overcome them. He will know how to secure the friendship and co-operation of the African chiefs en route, and the chief and his people of Ujiji will receive their good friend Captain Stanley with a hearty welcome. Ujiji will be his second or interior base of operations. From this point he will set out for the real work before him, the exploration of the region lying between that system of interior rivers and lakes explored by Livingstone and the established drainage of the wonderful Nile. Stanley believes, as Livingstone believed, that the whole interior system of lakes and rivers, from the seventh degree south latitude, with their general outflow to the northward, are drained into the Nile. Others think that Livingstone's great interior basin is tributary to the Congo, which flows west into the Atlantic. Sir Samuel Baker, from his last expedition to the great equatorial lakes of the Nile, came away with the information from native traders of the region that the Albert Lake has a navigable connection with Lake Tanganyika, on which Ujiji is situated. These two questions—the drainage of Livingstone's interior basin, and whether the Tanganyika is or is not to be added to the great equatorial lakes of the Nile—we hope will be settled by Mr. Stanley in the explorations he has undertaken. He goes out with the advantages of many years' experience from his various African expeditions. He knows the requirements of his present enterprise; he is qualified and equipped to meet them, and we are confident that he will return crowned with complete success.

President Grant as a Speech-Maker.

President Grant within the last few weeks has been making remarkable progress as a speech-maker. His first public efforts as our Chief Magistrate were very brief and unimpressive. Beginning with a bow to his audience, he advanced to "I thank you," and next to "I thank you, ladies and gentlemen," and then to "I am much gratified with your cordial reception and I wish you good night." He still slowly, for four years, improved, until his responses extended to five or six newspaper lines in small type. In his Atlantic coast excursions this last summer his speeches occasionally were lengthened to ten lines, but during the last fortnight in the "brown forests" and the broad prairies of the Mississippi Valley, he has rapidly enlarged his remarks to the proportions of a regular and neatly presented discourse.

Among the red men of the Indian Territory we find that our diffident President begins to be inspired. Doubtless, from the absence of unmerciful reporters, he feels greatly relieved, and in the presence of the honest children of the forest and the prairie he feels greatly inspired. And so from point to point, warming up to his work, he meets the responsibilities of the occasion and the expectations of his audience. His is not the copious stream of eloquence which flows from the lips of Andrew Johnson while "swinging round the circle," nor does General Grant deal in the classical periods or illustrations of "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," in their popular discourses; but to the point and the purpose he gives us the concentrated essence of a cable despatch.

For example, in response to the welcoming speech of the Choctaw Nation, their "Great Father" tells them that he is gratified to see the evidences around him of their prosperity; that he is glad to see them engaged in raising stock; that he thinks, from this industry in their fine country, they cannot fail to become wealthy; that he has always endeavored to protect the Indians from injustice and give them every civil right; that in future years, if he should drive again through their country, he hoped to pass through great fields of cotton and other profitable products, to which the soil is so well adapted. He had no doubt that those people in time would be among the wealthiest citizens of the United States, because their soil and climate justified the opinion; and, finally, he was much pleased to meet so many citizens of the Choctaw Nation. Similar replies, though not quite so lengthy, were made by him to the welcoming addresses in behalf of the Crooks and Cherokees, from all of which it is apparent that our modest President can, if he will, speak to the requirements of the occasion.

This fact was fully established in the President's interesting and exceedingly appropriate speech at the unveiling of the beautiful monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill. There was a compact little speech, fully of happy thoughts and reminis-

cences touching the genial and gentle character of Lincoln, and well expressed. Surely, with this example before us of what General Grant can do in a public discourse if resolved to try, we have reason to believe that he will soon become as quick to seize the situation on the rostrum and to sweep the field as on "the perilous edge of battle."

The Comedy of the Coullise.

Great as has been the public pleasure over the millinery drama it was reserved for Mr. Bronson Howard to afford us a new delight—the comedy of the coullise. We may struggle against the conviction as much as we please, but after all we shall be forced to the conclusion that in the fashionable judgment there can be no drama without dress. Art is not art if it lacks the aid of the modiste. The only difficulty hitherto experienced has been in finding a theory of dramatic construction that will allow a liberal display of dress goods and yet not repress the natural flow of spirits which belongs to the American girl. Of course we are now speaking only of the American drama—they do these things better in France. No dressmaker can turn a real actress, however fine her figure, into a mere model for the display of millinery wares if the playwright has given her a part with some relation to a plot and with a little action and feeling in it. A society part in a society play nowadays must demand nothing of the heroine except to dress as society girls dress and to talk as society girls talk. It is plain that, to afford such an opportunity, the regular course of a plot and the activity and bustle of even ordinary dramatic action are out of the question. But as the success of every piece depends upon popular appreciation, and as the populace are divided, one-half demanding a plot, or something like a plot, in every drama and the other half asking only a saucer of sentiment, a sweet voice, a pretty face, a splendid figure and sumptuous harness, it became exceedingly difficult to please both parties. Mr. Howard, in his new play of "Moorecroft," shows dramatists how to obviate the difficulty. He has made a discovery which will satisfy everybody—it is the new idea of the comedy of the coullise.

It may puzzle some of the readers of the *Herald* even to understand what peculiar field of art is occupied by this new element in the classification of the drama. The comedy of the coullise—who ever heard of that before? Nobody; for it was only last Saturday night that the young dramatist let the world know that he had invented it. In a fortnight everybody will know everything about it and everybody will be talking of the capabilities of this newly discovered domain of art. The comedy of the coullise is a revelation, and it can scarcely fail to prove a source of perpetual delight to theatre goers. But how shall we describe it? It is a thing so fine in conception that to be appreciated it must be seen. Words only drag it down to the vulgar level of vulgar things. It is nothing but a side show, but if we called it a side show it would be considered little more artistic than a circus. It has a much higher purpose and can be adapted to suit all circumstances. A young lady is possessed of some dramatic talent and blessed with a deliciously foreign accent, sure to take with the audience. Another young lady has a splendidly moulded form, and is a great favorite on account of her beauty and her dashing American manners. Here is an opportunity to blend in pretty unison a flower from the foreign conservatories and a native rose in its first bloom. Such a bouquet our managers have longed to present; but how could they do it and yet preserve the seeming requirements of art? The comedy of the coullise has answered that question. It is simply to place the two young creatures on a rustic seat by a side scene and let them talk—the one as society girls are supposed to talk, and the other in broken English, so sweetly done as to merit a recall. This is the comedy of the coullise. Again, an actor has some comedy talent, and he is, on that account, a prime favorite with the manager's patrons. It would be absurd that the requirements of a plot should keep him out of the bill, especially if the action is laid at Newport, where the side scenes afford unlimited scope to the imagination. All that is necessary is to call him Uncle Ruckert, or by some equally felicitous name, and bring him on. This is the comedy of the coullise, and without it this was impossible. Or again, a "star" performer in a variety troupe has remarkable powers of imitation, especially of disagreeable women who are nowhere more disagreeable than on the stage. In order to show the actor's peculiar powers to people who never go to "variety entertainments" it is only necessary to put a name like "the present Mrs. Peters" in the bill and give the actor a chance to howl in the side scenes and walk over the stage once or twice. This is the comedy of the coullise, and without it this would have been considered presumptuous and preposterous in a drama.

THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF THE "FEEJEE."

The Feejee, or Fiji, Islands having been formally turned over to the possession of England, Queen Victoria, as sovereign over the group, takes the place of the lineal successors of Hoky-poky-winky-wang. The King of the Caneblow Islands. The group lies in the South Pacific Ocean, between the fifteenth and twentieth degrees south latitude, and embraces one hundred and fifty-four islands, sixty-five of which are inhabited. Only two, however, are of a size worth mentioning—Viti Levu, which is about sixty miles square, and Anna Levu, a hundred miles long and from fifty to sixty miles wide. The whole cluster are fertile and very productive in tropical fruits. The formal cession of these islands to England is important only as the beginning of her probable absorption of most of the other groups lying between New Zealand in the south and the Sandwich group in the north. Our government, perhaps, will have nothing to say upon the subject except that the independence of the Sandwich Islands must not be disturbed.

THE INFAMOUS COOLIE TRADE has received its death blow in the Republic of Peru by a treaty with China, in which peace and fraternity and the universal rights of man are the principal provisions. Chinese emigrants in Peru are to be treated with the same deference and justice as native citizens. It is to be hoped that this good example will be followed by other Spanish American nations and colonies.

The Commercial Outlook.

The condition of business during the present autumn is not only a test of the wild theories broached in Congress last winter but a tolerably sure criterion for estimating future prospects. The pretence so vehemently urged for many months after the panic, that the chief need of the country was more currency, is of course exploded by the great abundance of money at this season of the year, when the movement of the Western grain crop is at its height. The banks have more money than the community can use, and there has never been an autumn when loans could be obtained at such low rates on good security. This ought to have been foreseen during the crazy inflation clamor. The amount of money needed bears some proportion to the amount of business, and an immense curtailment of business was a necessary consequence of the panic which toppled so many great houses to the ground. The men who failed were among the most daring and adventurous members of the business community. They were engaged in sinking vast amounts of active capital in enterprises like the Northern Pacific Railroad, which could bring no returns in this generation, and in extending manufactures beyond the ability of consumers. After the crash not only was the money misemployed in these undertakings set free for other uses, but the class of pushing men who had given an unhealthy stimulus to business were disabled from again perpetrating this kind of mischief. The amount of currency remaining the same, and the uses for it being so greatly diminished, it was a necessary, and ought to have been a foreseen consequence, that the supply of money would for quite a period be in excess of the demand. A contemporary calls attention to a fact which is one of many illustrations of the difficulty of finding profitable employment for money at present. Within the last thirty-six days ten millions of dollars of city taxes have been paid. This forwardness to pay taxes is without precedent, the experience of previous years having been that money could be employed to better advantage in the early part of autumn.

And yet, with money so cheap and abundant, there have been some failures within the last week or two. These failures are of little significance, however, except to the houses immediately interested. Nobody interprets them as premonitory symptoms of another panic. The general business of the country is too contracted and too cautiously conducted to admit of a wide collapse. There is nothing surprising, certainly nothing alarming, in the fact that a few houses which barely rubbed through the embarrassments of last year by the leniency of creditors or the assistance of friends find themselves unable to go on. Their hopes of getting through depended on a full revival of business this autumn, which has proved a vain expectation. Especially in cases like that of Mr. Clews, who was prostrated by the panic, but set on his feet again by the favor and confidence of friends, everything was staked on a large and profitable business this fall. But the general business of the country rests at present on a solid basis of actual capital, and cannot be shaken by a few sporadic failures.

The Dutch Pneumatic Sewer System.

The sewer poison question has very justly excited grave and anxious agitation among architectural engineers for many years, but through a new system not long since proposed by an accomplished Dutch engineer it is in a fair way of satisfactory solution. Modern mechanics has had no practical problem to give it greater perplexity than to so adapt the present water carriage system as to rid our houses and streets of the deadly gas which escapes from the public drains. The ingenuity of inventive genius has been vainly racked to produce traps and valves to intercept the noxious effluvia which are emitted into our bedrooms and parlors, often converting them into hospitals of diphtheria and other fatal diseases. The pneumatic system for dealing with sewer poison was suggested by Captain Liernur, and proposes to draw off fecal matter and the polluted air by pipes connecting with steam-worked air pumps. These pumps are attached to air-tight reservoirs beneath ground, in which by exhaustion about three-fourths vacuum is constantly maintained. From these large tanks pipes are laid along the principal streets, and at intervals smaller street tanks are placed, communicating by small, short conduits with the closets in each house. By partial exhaustion of the air in these receptacles for the sewer gas and effluvia matter, without the aid of water to flush the closets, the gas is drawn off from the house pipes and lodged in the main reservoirs, where it is finally disposed of without detriment to the public health. The pneumatic process, by the use of stop-cocks conveniently arranged, is effective also in removing excremental matter that is deposited in the house drains, which chemists tell us constitutes about ninety-six per cent of the zymotic or dangerous elements of our sewers. With the removal of this disease-stored element the engineer gets rid of the great source of epidemic maladies, and also of that which is most prolific of river pollution and soil infection.

The excellences of this system cannot be questioned. The great beauty of its working lies in its entire independence of the care of house dwellers and servants, whose neglect often proves fatal, even where now the best sewer traps and valves are in use. The pneumatic system does its work in spite of negligence or even intervention by householders, and while it may be attached to the present closet it is claimed to be a perfect substitute for it. No water is needed to flush the pipes—a consideration which is of momentous importance, especially since the water waste now necessary for cleansing the pipes has come annually to entail a water famine on most of our metropolitan cities. By the use of one-fourth of the water now employed the pneumatic system would do the entire work and do it with a perfectness the water system alone can never possibly attain. That the Dutch process is not a chimerical one was proved at the Vienna Exhibition last year, when it was attached to a part of the great building. It was there inspected by the Emperor of Austria, who discerned its great value and bestowed on its inventor the order of knighthood. It was further indorsed by the International Medical Congress of Vienna.

who reported that the experiments "made in their presence convinced them that the entire system is capable of doing its work completely." It has been introduced by the imperial engineers in the government buildings at Prague with the highest success, and a private company there has introduced it more extensively, with the single condition (which has proved remunerative) that they should have all the sewage matter. In Amsterdam and Leyden it has been also practically applied to the districts inhabited by the poorer classes, whose ranks were annually decimated by the sewer poison incident to the old water carriage system.

Why cannot the same be done in some sections of our American metropolitan cities, in which the health officers so constantly have to record alarming infection due to sewer poison? Its inexpressiveness is obvious, if we regard the enormous economy of water alone, to say nothing of the saving of valuable life and of sanitary machinery now required to mitigate the evils of the existing system.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.—The United States marshals and their deputies in several of the Gulf States are still rigorously hunting up and running down suspected sheriffs, refractory White Leaguers and men charged with Ku Klux affiliations. Can it be that Attorney General Williams has not yet heard of the Indiana and Ohio elections, or does he suppose that the working up of Southern outrages will still serve as political capital in New York and Pennsylvania?

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMONS.—Let it not be supposed that in the event of the death of Brigham Young the Mormons will be thrown into confusion touching his successor as head of their Church. All this is arranged and provided for, and the will of their great and revered leader, lawgiver and prophet will be the law to the Saints. Nevertheless, his death will push the Mormon question in Utah to a speedy solution.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Alfred T. Goshorn, is staying at the Hoffman House. Henry W. Beecher lectured before a large audience at Lynn last night. Ex-Governor A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. Miner's church (Boston) has asked him to withdraw his resignation. Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, has apartments at the Giltsey House. The dowager Queen of Bavaria leaves the Lutheran Church for that of Rome. Rothschild's hunting parties at Ferrières are reported as very brilliant this year. Captain Joseph S. Conrad, of West Point, is sejourning at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Governor William R. Marshall, of Minnesota, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, has quarters at the Albemarle Hotel. Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship *Adriatic*, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Inspector General Nelson H. Davis, United States Army, is quartered at the New York Hotel. Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbank, of St. Stephen's College, is among the latest arrivals at the St. James Hotel.

The President and Mrs. Grant are expected to return to Washington in the latter part of this week. Lieutenant Colonel A. M. McCook, United States Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Admiral J. R. Tucker, of the Peruvian navy, has returned to his old quarters at the New York Hotel. Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Boston, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Attorney General Amos T. Akerman, whose home is in Georgia, is temporarily residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Associate Judges Charles Andrews and William F. Allen, of the New York Court of Appeals, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John Mitchell is about to deliver a series of lectures on the present condition and political prospects of Ireland.

China wanted to buy the Iron Duke, British man-of-war, now in the Chinese seas, but John Bull refused to sell.

And now the French clerical party is forced to reflect that Thiers, dead as he was, kept the Orenoque at Civita Vecchia.

Prince Louis of Hesse lately saved a lady's life at Blankenburg by swimming to her rescue, as she had inadvertently gone beyond her depth.

The Prince of Wales and the Prince Royal of Denmark, brothers-in-law, are together visiting the King of Sweden at Stockholm.

Under the Empire the Paris press was absolutely free and respected by comparison with its condition under the present government.

Mr. Howard Vincent has published the latest book on the Kluksu expedition under the title of "Russia's Advance Eastward."

Senator Augustus S. Merrimon, of North Carolina, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday morning, and is at the Astor House.

Mrs. General Sherman with her son and daughter, and Mr. John Sherman, Jr., son of the Ohio Senator, arrived at the Astor House last night from Washington.

Mr. Charles Bradshaw arrived from England in the steamship *Parthia* yesterday morning, and has taken up his residence for the winter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"The Superstitions of the Churches, Ancient and Modern," by W. R. Sunman, is described by the *London Publishers' Circular* as an orthodox book with a pretentious title.

B. T. Howard, Secretary of the National Park Packers' Convention, met with an accident on Saturday last, which will delay the publication of the proceedings of the Convention for a few weeks.

At a meeting of the members of the Park street church, Boston, held last night, the resignation of Mr. Murray was accepted, and gratitude was expressed to him for his services in and out of the church.

The three members of the Cabinet now in Washington are Williams, Bristow and Jewell. Secretary Fish, after a short absence, will return this week, and the other three absentees are expected next week.

Scribner & Co. will bring out, under the title of "Myths of the Rhine," that famous book of Saint-Simon's, illustrated with 150 of Gustave Doré's illustrations. The book is now first translated by Professor Schiele De Vere.

In his letter on the case of Louisiana Mr. George Ticknor writes:—"Whether the people of this country are awake to the dangers that must follow such a precedent is more than I know." For information see election returns from Ohio and Indiana.

Faith in Southern outrages is the test of republicanism in these days. If one does not believe that all the white men are shooting at the darkies the republicans of the pure blood say he is a democrat. This largely increases the number of the democrats. Colonel Safford having proved in his pamphlet that Macdonald did receive in the late war a certain order, the receipt of which had been conventionally denied, gossip seems to fancy that the Marquis d'Auzon, who is Macdonald's aide-de-camp, ought to challenge the Colonel. Several months ago Trumbull's pictures of "Revolutionary Scenes" were removed from the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington for the purpose of being cleaned and strengthened to save them from threatened decay. They have been improved in appearance and restored to their panels.